

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a wiser world: News from all nations, unobtruding at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, OCT. 10, 1836.

No. 61 Vol. 51

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

BY THO. T. BRADFORD,

DANL. BRADFORD.

[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST., A FEW DOORS BELOW BRUNN'S CORN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

SEMI-WEEKLY.

For one year in advance, \$1.00; at the time of subscription, for \$2.00 payable at the end of the year.

WEEKLY.

For one year in advance, \$2.50; at the time of subscription, for \$5.00 payable at the end of the year.

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

ADVERTISING.

One square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-weekly, \$1.50; three months weekly, \$1; semi-weekly, \$1.50; six months weekly, \$2.50; semi-weekly, \$1.50; twelve months weekly, \$4.50; semi-weekly, \$3.00.

Longer space in proportion. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.



MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES.

DURING the month of October, the following very brilliant Lottery Scheme will be drawn. Remember, all orders by letter receive the same attention as personal application, if addressed to

JOHN G. GRAHAM,
Louisville, Ky.
New Albany, Ia.

A brilliant Chance.

On Wednesday the 19th Oct., will be drawn at

Wilmington, the

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class A,

A REAL MAMMOTH.

CAPITALS.

\$30,000!! \$30,000!! \$20,000!! \$11,310!!
2 of \$10,000. 20 of \$5,000. 2 of \$4,000.
5 of \$3,000. 12 of \$2,500. 12 of \$2,000.
15 of \$1,500. 75 of \$1,000. 100 of \$500.
126 of \$300. 126 of \$200, &c.

Tickets only \$30—Shares in proportion.

On Monday the 2d Oct. 1836, the

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

Will be drawn at Baltimore.

CAPITALS.

\$20,000!! \$5,000!! \$3,000!! \$2,000!! 25 of \$1,000!!
20 of \$300!! &c &c

Tickets only \$5.

On Saturday, Oct 8, 1836,

Virginia State Lottery, Class No 11,

For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Association, will be drawn at Alexandria, Va.

CAPITALS.

30,000 DOLLARS!!
10,000 dollars!!—5,000 dollars!!—1,000 dollars!!
\$3,000!!—2 of 2,500 dollars!!—10 of 1,500 dollars!!
20 of 500 dollars, &c, &c.

Tickets only \$10. Shares in proportion.

All orders must be paid for, and confidential attention in every respect.

JOHN G. GRAHAM,

Louisville, Ky., or New Albany, Ia.

And a paper with the drawn numbers will be forwarded to all customers as soon as the official drawing is received.

A BANTER.

I HESITATINGLY say, that any horse

or mare, can beat any horse in Kentucky,

or in the United States, on the Honesborough path,

for one thousand dollars.

Distill three hundred yards, with a cat on each

side. If the above proposition is taken up, it can be a woe to the Gazette, or Reporter of Lexington, and the money will be found there.

R. K. COMBS.

Oct 23, 1836. —50—200—100—

PARIS, KY.

Hand, a quantity of COMMON, HALF-

SPANISH, and MEXICO SEAGRAM, of

the best quality, and for sale. Orders solicited.

For a steady connection could get good wages

stant employment, by early application.

D. R. MACCOUN.

At 2-55-71 ch P. Citizen.

The Real thing at last

WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

4 CASES of genuine white wine vinegar, just

received, and for sale by

ROBERT GRAY,

Corner of Water and Mulberry streets.

—ALSO—

10 or 12 9ths. Brown Sugar first quality,

which I will sell low for cash or barter

for good Bacon.

R. G.

Lex. Sept 24, 1836-57-31.

SCHOOL FOR

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Connected with the Georgetown College, (Ken)

THE Professor having matured his

extended his course, it is considered proper

to lay before the public such information as may

enable the students to select their course from

the country.

The demand for Civil Engineers throughout

the Union, and the progress which the

Republic will make in Internal Improvement, con-

spire to make this the most lucrative profession in

America.

It is safe to predict that, in less than three years

the wages of well instructed, and

will be \$30.00 per annum, in many parts of

the country they are now \$20.00. Principal

positions in different parts of the United States

require from \$10.00 to \$10,000 per annum.

Several young men have completed their course

of studies in this institution, and have obtained

employment at \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$15.00

per annum. Young men who have studied a

regular course of Mathematics may complete the

course in six months, at an expense of from \$10.00

to \$12.00. Others will require at least twelve

months.

COURSE OF STUDIES AND INSTRUCTION.

1st. The full course of Mathematics studied at

West Point, (Dixie's) Mathematics from

Archimedes to Descartes, inclusive.

2d. 1 semester. Natural Philosophy, Geology

at Mineralogy.

3d. Drawing and the principles of Construction.

4th. CIVIL ENGINEERING, theoretical and practical.

The Text Books in Engineering are Sizing, Long

and Mahon (Prof. of Engineering at West

Point), Wood and Rail Roads (American edition)

"Inland Navigation" from Bowditch's Ency-

clopedia, and various other standard works in

the different departments of Civil Engineering,

which will be used for weeks of reference.

The Practical part of the course will be attended

to in the months of April and October. During

these months the Professor will be engaged with

the Class, in a regular tour, with the Theodolite,

Compass, Level, &c, &c, making preliminary

surveys, and final surveys for Rail Roads, Canals

and Turnpikes—inspecting the public

works of the state, the Rail Roads and Canals—

the Curves, Culverts, Bridges, Embankments, Ex-

cavations, Inclined Planes, Locks, Dams, &c, to

conclude with a report of the Survey.

The Students of this school have the privilege

of attending gratis, any other department of the

Georgetown College, which is perhaps the most

fully organized institution in the West. The Faculty

consists of a President and Professor of Moral

Philosophy; a Professor of Ancient Languages; a

Professor of Modern Languages (a Foreigner); a

Professor of Metaphysics, Belles Lettres and

Political Economy; a Professor of Mathematics;

a Professor of Drawing; a Professor of Civil

Engineering; and an Assistant. They have likewise

the free use of the Library, Philosophical and

Chemical Apparatus.

EXPENSES.—Tuition for the first session

(six months) will be \$50 in advance, which will

include the regular College fee of \$20, the fee for

the Practical tours, Drawing, Drawing Instruments,

Materials, Stationary, &c. Tuition for every

session after the first will be \$30 in advance,

including the above items.

Bauch from \$10 to \$50 a session, exclusive of

Fuel, Lights and Washing.

August, 1836.

The following extracts of letters from two of

the most scientific men in our country, will serve

to show the utility of this School.

FRANKFORT, July 19th, 1836.

Dear Sir—The four young gentlemen from the

Georgetown Mathematical School, who are engaged

as assistants in the Engineer Corps of the State,

have performed the duties assigned them in a very

satisfactory manner. Among the young gentlemen

of my acquaintance who have embraced the

profession of Civil Engineering, those who have

been educated at Mathematical Schools have generally

succeeded better than the graduates of our

common Colleges.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER WELCH,

Engineer in Chief for the State of Ky.

To the Professor of Civil Engineering,

Georgetown College, Ky.

Louisville, July 29, 1836.

Sir—It affords me pleasure to testify to the very

correct and satisfactory manner in which the two

young gentlemen from your school have conducted

themselves during the time they have been here.

The services and the ability manifested by

the prompt and skillful discharge of their several

duties is a creditable to them and the character of

the Institution in which they were nurtured.

The thanks conveyed in your course of studies

are appropriate and well selected.

I am pleased to hear that Topographical and

Architectural Drawing are to form a part of your

future course. This is an elegant accompaniment

to an Engineer, and in the early part of his

career will frequently bring him into notice and

bestow his promotion in more responsible situations,

where his talents may be fully developed.

Appreciating as I do your efforts to elevate the

profession, I am happy to be connected with such

success, and I assure you it will afford me very great

pleasure to render any aid in my power to second

your views.

Your most obedient,

THOS. F. PURCELL,

Engineer in Chief for the State of Ky.

To the Professor of Civil Engineering,

Georgetown College, Ky.

Lexington, Aug 23, 1836—49—124

BOOTS AND SHOES.

100 CASES

of Boots and Shoes

for sale, wholesale or retail,

at low prices, and on easy terms.

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.

Lex Aug 23, 1836—49—124

PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY the 10th of October, at my

residence in Lexington, will be sold, a very

large and useful Kitchen Furniture; Farming

Utensils; Carriage and Harness; Mares and Cows,

of good blood; some Lots in the city; Wood

Land; a 4 House, and Lot nearly opposite

Kent's on Main street; 600 acres of Land

in Henderson; 75 in Anderson; and 4 likely

slaves—some Railroad and Turnpike stock. The

sale will positively take place, on a credit for some

over \$20. Those desiring any property specified,

would probably be suited. The furniture is extensive,

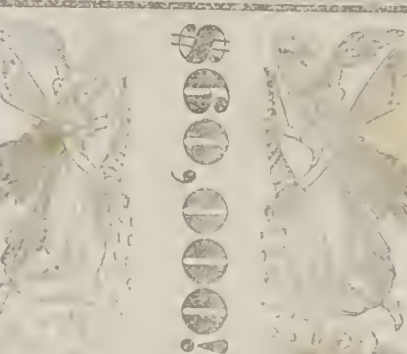
much of it new and valuable.

See 6.—53—125

R. H. CHINN.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.



3 PRIZES OF \$30,000!!

25,000 DOLLARS!!

1 of \$20,000!! 1 of \$15,000!! 6 of \$10,000!!

All the above to be drawn in October!

MY friends cannot complain of lack of PRIZES

in this Lottery, and the only difficulty

will be to locate in which of these magnificent

Schemes they shall invest their money. To assist

them we will first point out

THE MAGNIFICENT MAMMOTH!

GRAND CONSOLIDATED, Class A,

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. Wednesday,

October 19, 1836.

RICH AND SLEND SCHEME.

60,000 DOLLARS.

30,000 dollars!—20,000!!—11,310 dollars!—

2 prizes of 5000 dollars! 2 of 4,000 dollars!—

5 of 3,000 dollars!—5 of 2,500 dollars!—

12 prizes of 2000 dollars, each!—15 prizes

of 1,500 dollars, each!—75 prizes of 1,000

dollars, each!—109 prizes of 600 dollars!

Tickets only \$20.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets

in this magnificent Scheme may be had for

\$275. Packages of Shares in proportion.

CAPITAL—25,000 DOLLARS!

Virginia State Lottery, Class No B

For the benefit of the town of Wellsburg. To be

drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, Oct 1, 1836

S C H E M E.

25,000 Dollars!—8,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!—

3,500 dollars!—2,322 dollars!—10 prizes of

2,000 dollars!—10 prizes of 1,500!—10 of

1,000 dollars!—20 of 500 dollars, &c, &c.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole Tickets

will cost only 130 Dollars. Halves and

Quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders

to Fortin's Home.

250 Prizes of 500 DOLLARS!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 11.

For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent

Mechanic Association.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Oct.

8, 1836.

CAPITALS.

30,000 dollars!—10,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!—

3,317 dollars!—2 of 2,500 dollars!—10 of

SEMI-WEEKLY
GAZETTE.
NATIONAL NOMINATION!!
For Next President,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
For Vice President,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM T WILLIS, Greene
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS,
1st dis. Chittenden Lyon, of Caldwell,
2d " F. C. Sharp, of Christian
3d " Jas. T. Donaldson, of Warren
4th " Rodas Garth, of Wayne
5th " Joseph Hashin, of Mercer
6th " Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green
7th " Jesse Abell, of Marion
8th " Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson
9th " Alexander Lackey, of Floyd
10th " Ben Taylor, of Fayette
11th " Thomas Marshall, of Lewis
12th " Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason
13th " Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin

For the Kentucky Gazette.
No. XI.

We are rejoiced to learn from the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Courier of Sept. 17th, '36, that the prejudice, so conspicuous among the mineralists in this "Athens of the West," has not been able to enchain the faculty in the eastern section of our country; but that Doctors Wm. Young and Draper have the prize-worthily independence to step forward in favor of botanic remedies instead of those mineral poisons which have so long been the destroyers, not of life only, but of the health and enjoyments of such as have escaped a life.

The Courier, in the first place, quotes from the Daily Transcript, in which it is stated that a Mr. P. Anderson, a wealthy citizen, has discovered a medicine which is likely to set aside all Panacea heretofore presented to the public, and advises Mr. Anderson to place it in the hands of some skillful physician, who may, by his popularity, prevent those of the faculty who are ever ready to cry "quackery," from gratifying this scurrilous propensity, or, in other words, that the reputation of the physician may give public confidence to the discovery.

The Courier then congratulates Mr. Anderson in having obtained the aid of Dr. Young, who is represented as skillful in his profession, to act as his agent. Of Mr. Anderson's discovery we have no means of forming an opinion, nor have we had any means of knowing the reputation of Dr. Young, but we feel most heartily to congratulate the citizens of Philadelphia in being under the medical care of professional men who are willing to examine the discoveries of those who may, from choice, or circumstances, turn their attention to the important subject of alleviating or removing the sufferings of their fellow creatures, though they may not belong to those who are entitled to M.D. The following extract from the piece under consideration, we deem worthy the attention of every person whose philanthropy would lead him to desire the good of all, even to the prejudice of the few.

"There are many hazards in science, who, plodding on the paths of those who have gone before them, believe that no improvement can be made in the medical science, and consequently attempt none." "But the vast improvements which are daily being made in every other science, gives the lie to such doctrine, and laughs it to scorn." "As yet the medical science has made, in comparison with others, small progress."

"How many diseases are there yet which mock the skill of the faculty, and defy their powers? And shall no improvement be attempted—no discoveries received? Must the public fall victims to those monopolists in science, who are wilfully blind to those means of alleviating the sufferings of mankind, which do not emanate from the ancient rules of Galen—already a change has taken place, Dr. Draper a regular physician sees and advocates a vegetable medicine which it is believed will ultimately do away with the constitution destroying mercury, now so copiously administered."

Success to the city of Penn!—success to Draper and Young, two of the medical profession who have honesty and independence enough to cut loose from the shackles of the schools, and examine and approve those remedies found to be most efficacious in alleviating the sufferings of man and overcoming the maladies to which he is incident, though discovered by one not numbered with the privileged few.

Could two of similar character be found in the city of Lexington, it would send forth a redeeming spirit among the people. And are there not two,—are there not two twice told, who are fully convinced in their own hearts that the present calomel drenching, ulcer producing, constitution-destroying, rheumatism-creating, feelings-murdering, mineral practice is any thing but what it should be?

We cannot but believe that many of the faculty are men of too much discernment not to observe, and of too much sensibility not to deplore, secretly if not publicly, the ravages committed by this mode of treating the sick. But so great would be the sacrifice to come out and acknowledge these convictions that they shrink from the consequences.

Could the spirit of the benevolent, the philanthropic Rush again visit the city in which he so long stood conspicuously at the head of the medical profession,—could that spirit again hold converse with

kindred spirits of the profession, how would he rejoice at the independence manifested by Young and Draper! how would he exult that the grand panacea, which he so often predicted, when in the presence of his class, was, at length, discovered, though not discovered by one of the medical faculty. And shall bigotry, prejudice, pride of profession, and self-interest, chain us to their inexorable cars, and drag us in triumph round the walls of our medical Tyro? shall we be doomed to drag on in the old and beaten track, in which nothing can be discovered but the sable shades of woe—nothing heard but the groans of the sufferer, the shrieks of the dying, the weeping of the orphan, or the wails of the widowed heart?—shall we tamely bow our necks to that proud, the arrogant Paracelsians may go over?—shall we, on whom kind Providence has lavished blessings,—inestimable blessings,—even the blessings of a salubrious and healthy climate,—a soil unsurpassed in fertility even by the Delta of Egypt,—shall we sacrifice all these blessings to the caprice, the folly, the madness of a certain few who arrogate to themselves the right,—perhaps, the Divine right of treating the diseased,—the allied in a manner, which the experience of centuries has shown, is only calculated to increase their sufferings, and, in too many instances, to precipitate them into the silent tomb?

Could we but find in this fair city some spirits of kin to Young and Draper, they might receive the anathemas of the profession, yet would the yoke of our country rise up and call them blessed. The widow would call down the blessing of Jacob's God upon them; and the prayers of the orphan would be heard in their behalf. The tender wife would bless them for restoring her husband, and parents would smile as they passed and say "God speed you!" What, we would ask, would avail the frowns of a few interested and selfish professional men, who blindly pursue the old and beaten track, or, in the words of the poet,
"He never looks backward, onward still he goes;
Yet never looks forward farther than his nose."

What, we ask, would avail the frowns of this interested, this bigoted few, amidst the smiles of the millions, relieved from sufferings by nature's remedies in their skillful hands? But where shall this glorious work begin, and who shall be the first to raise his hand and his voice and proclaim emancipation from the mineral shackles which have so long chained some of the brightest geniuses that have ever graced our happy country? Where is the individual who will sacrifice self-interest to truth, and to the prospect of conferring lasting benefits upon his fellow man; who will barter present popularity for the blessings of generations yet unborn;—who will imitate selfishness on the altar of philanthropy? Wherever he may be, let him arise in the night of Truth, and become manifest to the thousands who are ready to rally around the torch-light of medical reform!

The march of truth is onward as well in medicine as in other sciences; and though it has been the last to commence the campaign of reformation, yet such is the celerity of the progress that we trust it will speedily not only overtake those in advance, but far surpass them.—when old age shall again be the principal avenue for the outlet of human life. When opium, camphor, and nitre shall yield their diaphoretic influence to plums root, bayberry, burdock, and other vegetables profusely spread abroad in our productive soil.—When calomel shall give way to the blue flag, blackroot, mandrake, butternut, and boneset,—and when physicians shall study the dictates of common sense.

ANON.

MILL SPRINGS, Wayne Co. }
Sept. 28, 1836. }

MR. BRADFORD:—We had the pleasure of the company of Col. R. M. Johnson to a public dinner given to him by a number of his friends, who are citizens of this county. The Col. was met at the county line by a committee appointed for that purpose and escorted to this place. It being Sabbath he remained until Monday morning and was then escorted by a large number of citizens to Monticello, after resting a few minutes at A. Lewisburg's, he was escorted to the Court House, and was there received by the committee of arrangements, and greeted with the following address by Wm. M. BAYLOR, Esq. in behalf of the committee and citizens.

COLONEL:—I am happy to have been made the organ to announce to you the welcome to the dinner your fellow-citizens have thought proper to give you as a testimony of their regard for the long and arduous duties you have performed, both in the field and councils of the nation. And permit me to say that it is not so much to you as it is due to ourselves that we should be careful to choose such men to office as are calculated to perpetuate those principles for which our fathers fought, and which we so justly hold dear.

In having selected you for the second office in the gift of the people we have looked to your long and eventful life. In the field you have added never dying honor to yourself and your State—and in the councils of the nation, we may safely defy malice itself to point out the single act of your life, in which you have not been found the steady and invariable friend of equal rights and privileges.—And, Sir, permit me to say, that we know you as the auditor of the poor soldier, his widow and orphan children, (not of your own State only, but of all the Western States,) and there are thousands

of them yet living to reward you (with their support,) for their homes and the blessings which they enjoy; and as you have always been the poor man's friend, we still look to you to continue to be so.

You have been the invariable friend of State rights, and of the given rights of the general government and against the nullifier and abolitionist. Your report on the Sunday mail resolution insures the right of every individual to worship his God according to the dictates of his own conscience. These we hope are a guarantee for your future course.

We claim you as amongst the first born of the citizens of Kentucky, and while the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage war, yet in the land of your birth you have been spared through providence to be chosen to perpetuate those principles we hold dear, and we are proud that other states are in like manner disposed to confide the office to your care. If our fare be homely, yet we offer it with a free good will; and there is nothing we can offer you of more value than the free people.

To this the Colonel replied in a speech 2 hours in length, to a large audience of ladies and gentlemen, who listened with the most profound and death like silence that I have ever witnessed, as the speech was delivered without notes, and only called forth by the address. We can hardly hope to obtain a copy, but if we can we will enclose it to you; but you may be assured it was not without a proper effect and that the polls in November will show.

The Colonel was then escorted to the clover ground, with an assembly of from 800 to 1000, and after dinner the following toasts were drunk:

1. The United States of America—From plain to mountain lane, From freedom's home, or glory's grave.
2. The patriots of the Revolution—A bright reversion in the skies. For those who nobly shot, and bravely died.
3. George Washington—Standing on the highest pinnacle in the temple of fame, ever revered let his memory be.
4. Franklin, Jefferson and Pat. Henry—Such our Statesmen and Sages—and such our first on the rolls of fame.
5. Gen'l. La Fayette, Green, Sumpter, Marion, Wayne and Morgan, and those who bravely dared for, and won liberty and peace.
6. Gen. A. Jackson—The now President of the United States—may his setting sun be as serene and happy, as his rising has been glorious and honorable for his country.
7. Col. R. M. Johnson—Our honorable guest—Kentucky's first born son, who for 30 years has supported the best interest of his country in the councils of our nation. The steady and firm friend of the orphan, the widow, the poor honest unfortunate debtor,—the invalid and Revolutionary soldier,—and who side and front, with the gallant Shelby and Kentucky's valiant sons, captured a British army and province, perfidious savages, with the loss of their leader and General.
8. Col. Croghan and his brave men, who fought and conquered, although ordered to fly—such patriots and soldiers, our nation delights to honor.
9. The dear memory of Kentucky's departed patriots of the late war—Their blood unprofitably shed on Raisin's bloody shore and near Fort Meigs.
10. Commodore O. H. Perry and his gallant Tars, who swept every enemy from great Erie's rough cold bosom.
11. The Star Spangled banner of our rising Army, triumphant floats, the pale blue sky, from the rising to the setting sun.
12. The State of Kentucky—Her agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce.
13. The Fair of Kentucky—

"Auld nature swears the lovely dears, the noblest work she does O,
Her practice hand first tried on man and then she formed the ladies O."

By F. Coffey.—Col. Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky—Valiant in war, and wise in council. The people hail him as one whom they delight to honor, president of the Senate.

By the same.—Martin Van Buren, of New-York—Wise, able, brave, and honest—the fit foundation stone of a Republican Cabinet.

By the same.—Columbus and Washington, two distinguished patriots and philanthropists. Their names will continue to adorn the pages of American history, to the remotest of ages.

By John McHenry.—Col. R. M. Johnson, our distinguished guest—A brave and patriotic soldier—a noble and enlightened statesman, whose brilliant exploits in the field of battle, and whose arduous reports and noble exertions in the halls of Congress, will be had with astonishment by nations yet unborn. May a grateful nation unite with one voice and proclaim him Vice President of the United States.

By G. J. Garth.—Colonel Richard M. Johnson—The firm and inflexible opposer of all chartered Monopolies, imprisonment for debt and the union of Church and State, but the warm and devoted friend of the widow, orphan and revolutionary soldier.

When the toast was drunk to Colonel Johnson he made a short, but pertinent speech, which met the universal approbation of all parties. The Colonel left us that evening with an escort, and the evening closed without any disturbance, and highly to the satisfaction of all.

The Great Whig Victories.—The subjoined list showing the result of the recent State Elections, though it may not silence the whig leaders, may at least bring some of their followers to their senses, and show them how utterly unfounded are the accounts of great whig victories which have been paraded in the op-

position journals for the last two months. It is not strange that the old story of "great reactions everywhere," should be revived at this time. It is a trick that has been resorted to by the opposition, on the eve of every election since General Jackson came into office. It has signally failed in every instance, to produce the desired effect. The whigs, however, are too wise in their own conceit, to take warning from the lessons of political experience. Their game has always been to dupe their followers, to feed them with false hopes, and keep up their courage by telling them how many triumphs their brethren have won in other states. They played this game most boldly and unblushingly during the panic campaign, and the result was defeat, with double mortification.—Had they been prepared for defeat, they would have borne it with due composure. But their philosophy was terribly rudimentary when they found out not only that their long muster roll of splendid victories was but a list of disastrous disappointments, but that they had been led, through the bait statements, and no less brilliant prophecies of their advisers, to expend vast sums, and hazzard still larger amounts in bets intended to fleece the democrats. The tale of their defeats was a tale of double woe, and there was no wonder that in losing their candidates and their cash, they also lost their tempers.

As it was in the panic campaign, so it is now. The subjoined impartial summary, from the Albany Argus, will show them the real situation of their party, and prove to them, that if their hopes of success are based on the accounts of victories which have been dealt out to them with so liberal a hand, their case is hopeless indeed. If they are satisfied with such victories, they are easily contented, and it is not for us to disturb their complacency. If they will again trust to the word of promise, so often given to their ear and broken to their hopes, let them console themselves as they may, when the accounts of their disasters crowd thick and fast upon them.

We quote the subjoined from the Albany Argus:

RESULTS OF THE RECENT STATE ELECTIONS
Louisiana.—Two opposition and one democratic member of congress. No change in this respect. Small democratic majority in the state legislature; last year an opposition majority. The democratic gain in this respect is important, as the legislature choose a U. S. senator, in the place of Mr. Porter, opposition.

Illinois.—Three democratic members of congress by an aggregate majority of nearly 12,000 votes over their whig opponents. Legislature two to one for Mr. Van Buren.

Indiana.—The election was for members of the legislature and county officers. A decided but small majority in the legislature for Mr. Van Buren.

Missouri.—Democratic governor, lieutenant, two members of congress, and more than two to one in the legislature. Democratic gain, one member of congress.

Arkansas.—Democratic governor, member of congress and state legislature, by large majorities. This new state, gives a democratic gain of one member of congress. Two additional senators of the U. S. will be chosen in this state.

Alabama.—Election only for members of the legislature—tie in the senate, and a majority of ten in the house for Mr. Van Buren. No material change since the last year. A democratic senator will be chosen in the place of Gabriel Moore.

North Carolina.—Opposition majority for governor upwards of 5,000. Small majority for Mr. Van Buren in the state legislature. Opposition member elected in the case of the contested seat; and in this respect a "whig" gain of one member of congress. Probable choice of a democratic senator in the place of Mr. Mangum.

Kentucky.—Opposition governor by 800 majority, lieutenant governor by 3,000, and a decided majority in the state legislature. Same as heretofore.

Rhode Island.—Increased democratic majority in the state legislature.

Vermont.—One democratic and three opposition members of congress; and no choice in one district; a gain, so far, of one member of congress. Opposition governor, lieutenant governor, and state legislature, although by reduced majorities.

Maine.—Two republican members of congress and one opposition. No choice in the remaining five districts. The result may be, on a second trial, that the representation will stand as in the present congress, six to two, but quite as probably seven to one. Democratic governor and state legislature by large majorities.

Maryland.—Opposition majority of two in the college for the choice of a state senate. Aggregate democratic majority of upwards of 3000 in the state. Decided democratic gain.

The summing up of these elections, as to members of congress, is as follows:

	V. B.	Op.	V. B. gain.	Op. gain.
Louisiana,	2	1		
Illinois,	3	1		
Missouri,	2	1		
Arkansas,	1	1		
N. Carolina,	1	0	1	
Vermont,	1	3		1
Maine,	2	1		
	11	6	31	

The result in relation to the electoral vote may be set down thus:

	Van Buren.	Opposition.	Doubtful.
Van Buren,	5	Kentucky, 15	Louisiana 5
Illinois,	9		N. Carolina, 15
Indiana,	4		Vermont, 7
Missouri,	3		
Arkansas,	3		
Alabama,	7		27
Rhode Island,	4		
Maine,	10		
Maryland,	10		
	52		

We place Louisiana among the doubtful, although we fully believe that it will go for Van Buren and Johnson.

Such are the results over which the motley "whigs," with their candidates of all hues, have shouted such an extravagant note of exultation. In the actual returns for members of congress, the friends of the administration have gained three; whilst the opposition have carried one disputed district, which we have set down to them as gain. The republicans also may count upon a gain in these states of four and probably five senators of the U. S. with a single loss. To these add Michigan, and the democratic strength of the senate is increased by six if not seven members.—N. Y. Times.

From the Columbia Telescope.
TEXAS.

A great deal has been said pro and con upon the question whether the Texian insurrection is justifiable or not. Let us see if a few plain statements may not settle it.

There are in fact, two distinct questions involved:—First, as between Mexico and Texas; Secondly, as between Mexico and the United States.

As between Mexico and Texas. Between the government of Iturbide, and the government of Santa Anna, there have been several revolutions, the following facts are historically undeniable.

When Texas began to be settled by emigrants from the United States, and previous to Santa Anna's elevation, the Government adopted by the various states of South America, was like our own, a Federal Union of separate and independent communities.

To this Federal Union Texas conceded as a component part. Austin's settlement was acknowledged by the government of 1824.

This united federal government was put down by a coalition between Santa Anna, the Priesthood, and the Aristocracy of the country. The existing government was changed, not by a convention of the people, but by a military force, led by Santa Anna, and which created a central consolidated government, one and indivisible, at the head of which Santa was placed by his own soldiery, with the aid of the Priesthood.

Against this forcible change Texas remonstrated, but in vain. It claimed to be a part of the United Federal States of South America, and refused to belong to the consolidated despotism of Santa Anna. Finding no redress, the Texans gave notice of their intention of separating from the despotism of Santa Anna, and (having no other resource) of the declaring their own independence. And in the name of common justice and common sense, why not?

South Carolina is a State belonging to the Federal Union called the United States. Suppose the other States choose to adopt a central consolidated despotism with General Jackson at the head of it—may not South Carolina say, this was not our bargain—we came into the Union on no such conditions. Non haec in fœdera veni. We choose to separate rather than form part of a consolidated Despotism. Is there a Carolinian who would deny this right of separation?

The contract under which the Texians entered the Federal Union of South America, has been broken. They have remonstrated without redress. An attempt has been made to force them to the despotism of Santa Anna's consolidated government. They have resisted and revolted. Success to them, say I.

On what grounds do we justify our own opposition to the infamous rascal: BILL of the despot who caused it to be passed, except, that it was an attempt to force upon us by hostile armaments, acquiescence in the breach of a constitutional compact? Have the Texans done anything else? They have been driven into independence to escape from despotism, and they will probably succeed.

Oh! say the Tories and conservatives, the eastern politicians and the abolitionists of our own country, the conquerors of Santa Anna were not Texians, they are land speculators from the United States. What then? Were they not invited and encouraged by the national authorities to settle in Texas? Was not a land remuneration proposed to them? Are not all the Empresarios land contractors on condition of settlement? When Great Britain attempted the despotie subjection of the American colonies, they hired Hessian soldiers and paid them in coin, for they had money in plenty. We also invited military assistance, and we paid in land, because we had no money; in soldier's certificates. Why may not the Texans do likewise? Bless us! how some men are apt to strain at a gnat, who can swallow a camel!

Does not Switzerland permit her citizens to fight in foreign wars for pay?—And if they are satisfied with a remuneration, who has a right to object? Who objects to Baron Steuben, De Kalb, or Kosciusko?—Was not La Fayette remunerated by a grant in Florida?

Mr. Editor, I lay it down as a principle of international law, fully secured by our own revolution, that a breach of contract by the constitution of a country and its fundamental laws are forcibly changed and set at naught will justify revolution and secession, if there be no other remedy for the evil; and that an oppressed people may seek for aid when and where they can obtain it, and pay for that aid in any mode of recompense within their power, which those who come to their assistance are willing to accept.—Look at the transactions of Spain at the present moment. Does not Don Carlos accept of any body? Does not the Queen's party accept of the services of General Espartero and the British troops? Why are the Texans to be debarred any of the usual modes of resisting tyranny and oppression?

The tyranny of the Mexicans might as

well he made another ground of argument; they act as *hostes humani generis*: despisers of all the rules of civil war: but this is a subsequent and secondary question. I have argued the Texian question, I trust, as an American ought to argue it.

For the information of your readers I have collected the following facts:

The chief epochs of the Mexican revolution, are briefly as follow—
The plan of *Iguada* led to the declaration of independence of South America, and placed Iturbide at the head of the government in 1822.

He was driven away; and a federal republic in imitation of the United States was established in 1824; the first Congress under this Federal Union took place in 1826, at Guadalupe Victoria.

The first disturbance was owing to the political character of the free-mason societies, the *Escoseros*, and the *Yorkinos*; and a jealousy of Mr. Poinsett for the decided part he took in favor of the latter. This began with Montano, at Othumba, in 1827. It was continued in 1828 by Col. Rincón. Then came on the revolt of Nicholas Bravo, the Vice President of the Republic, and an abettor of the *Escoseros* against the *Yorkinos*. He was put down by Guerrero. Podraza was then elected as President of the Federal Republic by two votes. Santa Anna arose about this time, and kept up a military opposition, till he procured the forcible expulsion from Mexico, and the plunder of all the native Spaniards.

In 1830, Bustamante, Vice President, and Santa Anna were at war: the result was, that after continued military revolts and disturbances, Santa Anna overturned the Federal Republic in May, 1833. In April, 1834, he drove away the Congress; and in 1835, he banished the Vice President, Gomez Farias, and established himself, first as President ad interim, and then dictator in fact of a consolidated central despotism, which he held till his defeat and capture. In these proceedings it is not to be concealed that Santa Anna had many native South Americans his abettors in Texas; but no one will believe that the American settlers, attached as we all are to the Federative Republic, would join a party bent on establishing a Central Despotism, in opposition to that under the faith of which they settled in Texas.

The first settlement made by Col. S. T. Austin was on the Brazos, in 1821: his original grant was confirmed by the Federative Republican Government of 1824. All his, and all the other subsequent grants to various speculators, contractors, or Empresarios, are under the authority of the federative republic. They cover the whole face of the country from Nueces to the Red River, and from the Gulf to the mountains. Most of them are now held by American speculators in our seaport towns and at Washington; but they are held by whomsoever, these contracts were sanctioned by, and made under the authority, and founded on the existence of the Federate Republic which Santa Anna overthrew by military force. And it may be worth while here to suggest, that any contract with Coahuila or Texas, not acknowledged and specially sanctioned by the general Government, is void. Nor can any American now bring Mexican or Texian Script but with a reasonable probability that he purchases an attendant lawsuit, if this confirmation be wanting.

The minor grievances of an attempt to establish a Tariff, &c., it is not worth while to dwell upon. The grand, the leading feature of the argument is the right of the Texans to come under a federative republic, on the faith of which they emigrated, instead of a central military despotism—or to secede.

The first public declaration of Independence was on the 7th November, 1835, renewed in December, 1835, at La Bahia or Goliad. About 90 persons met, and their recommendation has been adopted by their fellow citizens.

The ground of defence here taken was by the Texian convention of March, 1836, that met at Washington in Texas. All these facts the reader may find corroborated by the last North American Review.

But the question between the United States and Mexico, is another and a different question. I agree to the doctrines advanced in the very sensible letter of Mr. Isaac Preston of New Orleans; nor do I think Col. W. C. Preston of the Senate would be inclined to deny them—being in unity with the Mexican Government, the United States are bound to strict neutrality between Mexico and Texas, and the movement of Gen. Gaines over the boundary line must be satisfactorily explained. I presume it can be, though I do not see at present how it can be.

The United States Government is not bound to impossibilities. The emigration of individuals into Texas cannot be prevented, unless by a cordon of troops, and vessels to keep the whole boundary line in a state of actual blockade. Is this possible? The individuals go at their own risk in defiance of our proclamations; and who can prevent them? We are to do what we can; we are not required to attempt what is manifestly out of our power to succeed in.

But the cold-blooded murder of troops that had surrendered, and the treacherous imprisonment of envoys with passports, are circumstances that put the Mexicans out of the pale of civilized nations; and I doubt whether we are not disgraced by any alliance with such a nation. At any rate we are bound only to a fulfillment of this contract of amity, with a people who set all compacts at defiance.

The land speculators of the United States are usually the middle men be-

